

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY'S TRADE COMMENTS.

Reactionary Movement of Prices Not Agreeable to the Tradesmen—Boys Play William Tell with Almost Fatal Results—Troops Have Yellow Fever.

Bradstreet's commercial agency report says: "Measured by recent records and recollections of business activity, the present between-seasons dullness seems specially marked, and the reactionary movement of prices makes trade look worse than it really is. Judged by such indicators as railroad tariffs and the statistics of foreign trade, the volume of business doing is considerably larger than a year ago. The cereal markets have held the bulk of the advance shown last week on the strength of bad crop reports. The acreage remaining in wheat is little below that actually harvested a year ago, and owing to the favorable condition in the Southwest and on the Pacific coast the general average June 1 is better than a year ago; but spring wheat owing to lack of rain, promises much less favorable results. The cotton acreage will be larger, but the condition is much below the average. Lower prices for iron and steel have not raised expectations of causing a reduction in output, and the latest furnace report indicates an actually larger output and increased stock. The failure for the week in the United States number 150, as compared with 184 last week, 50 in this week's year ago, 207 in 1898, 228 in 1897 and 265 in 1896. Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 23, as against 20 last week, 25 in this week's year ago, 10 in 1898, 34 in 1897 and 36 in 1896."

JAPAN TO BUILD DESTROYERS.

New Naval Program to Authorize Their Construction.

From Japan comes news that, in view of the proposed immense augmentation of the naval forces of other powers, the Japanese naval authorities are about to enter upon a new naval program. As only 5,000,000 yen will be yearly devoted to the navy, men like Admiral Inouye recommend the construction of torpedo boat destroyers. This class of boats costs about 500,000 yen, so that thirty destroyers can be built for the price of one battleship. It is anticipated that the new program will authorize the construction of torpedo boat destroyers only.

PLAYED TELL, BUT HIT THE BOY.

Two Lads in the Historic Role Use Revolver and Bricks.

At St. Louis Robert Hoesle, 12 years old, and Gordon Collier, aged 9, played William Tell, with almost fatal results. The boys got a revolver and for a while amused themselves flourishing the weapon in Wild West fashion. Then they remembered the story of William Tell and Hoesle agreed to represent Tell, using part of a brick instead of the apple. Collier fired at the brick, but hit his companion in the right cheek, inflicting a wound which is serious.

AMERICAN SHOT BY BOERS.

TROOPS DIE OF YELLOW FEVER.

Disease Breaks Out at Quemados, Eight Miles from Havana.

Yellow fever has broken out at Quemados, eight miles from Havana, Cuba, where United States troops are stationed. There have been fourteen cases, three of which proved fatal. A sergeant of the signal service died. Maj. Frank Edmunds and Mrs. Edmunds were stricken. Captain of the signal service is in the detention hospital. Havana city is exceptionally clear, only three cases being under treatment.

MADE BALD BY LIGHTNING.

Albert Dawson's Hair Burned Off by an Electric Flash.

Albert Dawson, son of Thomas Dawson, who lives near Mansfield, Ohio, was in a building during a storm, when the place was struck by lightning. He said the room was ablaze at the time, and a few seconds later he became unconscious. When he recovered he was minus all of the hair upon his head, but otherwise was not injured.

Contests on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia .29	Boston .20
Brooklyn .28	St. Louis .20
Chicago .22	New York .18
Pittsburg .23	Cincinnati .18

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Indians .29	Cleveland .24
Chicago .29	Kansas City .25
Milwaukee .28	Baltimore .17
Minneapolis .27	Detroit .15

Woman Draws a Pistol.

Miss Tilda Ginnartz of St. Louis drove away a mob of 200 hoodlums with a revolver. Miss Ginnartz, who is a wealthy property owner, went to South St. Louis to collect some rents. In a satchel she carried a loaded revolver. Upon leaving the car she was surrounded by a mob of strike sympathizers. They were about to lay hands upon her when she opened the valise and drew out the pistol. The mob dispersed.

Fatal Fire in New York.

Fire in a tenement house at 34 Jackson street, New York, caused the death of ten people.

Bad Eggs for Mormons.

At Corbin, Ky., the other night W. G. Miles, Jr., of St. George, Utah, and Hugh Roberts of Logan, Utah, two Mormon elders, were assaulted with bad eggs by a crowd of young men while they were attempting to preach on the public streets.

Lyman Abbott Hits Trusts.

Famous political machines were denounced by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in his address before the graduates of Western Reserve University at Cleveland.

Chippewas Get Excited.

Chippewa Indians on Leech Lake reservation became excited by a pretended "Messiah's" prediction of disaster, armed for battle and held a council of war, defying authorities. Settlers became alarmed, as there were no troops in the vicinity to protect them.

Absconding Clerk Comes Back.

John E. Sullivan, the absconding clerk of Marion County, Ind., who fled in 1898, under a charge of embezzling \$90,000 of public money, returned to Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon. He says that after eleven years of wandering he wants to face his accusers.

WILL IMPORT BELGIAN HARES.

Missouri Man Goes to Europe Committed to Buy the Best.

R. J. Finley, editor of a Missouri fancy stock journal, has gone to England to purchase several thousand dollars' worth of Belgian hares for various breeders over the United States. He holds commissions from breeders in California, Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Texas and Missouri, and several of the New England States. He will purchase hares from three to eight each for each of his clients, and will pay from \$15 to \$100 per head. The Belgian hare industry is rapidly taking the place of the popular business in some portions of America. In England it has long since surpassed it. The hares are raised there for food. In America they are mostly handled as pets. The ordinary Americans can't bear the idea of killing and eating the pretty little domestic animals. The breeders, however, are trying to overcome this prejudice and say that when the people once realize their value as an article of food the business will receive a great impetus. It is urged by the raisers of Belgian hares that the fur on the animals will more often offset in value the production of eggs obtained by raisers of chickens and they don't scratch up gardens and litter up things.

BANKER BUYS A GOLD BRICK.

William Kerr of Nebraska Learns a Costly Lesson in Finance.

William Kerr of Hastings, Neb., one of the oldest bankers in the State, has been buried for \$13,600 by a gold brick scheme. May 10 a stranger met Mr. Kerr at Hastings. He said he was a friend of his cousin, Albert Kerr. The stranger said he had discovered a mine of fabulous wealth in Old Mexico. He asked Mr. Kerr to go to Leavenworth, Kan., where he had a specimen of the gold, guarded by an Indian partner, in a cave. There a brick was produced, a portion of it was taken to Kansas City and the assay showed the brick to be worth \$18,000. A second visit was made to the cave near Leavenworth and the brick was bought. The stranger was to have met Mr. Kerr at Hastings Sunday, but he did not appear.

GIVEN A PREY TO ANTS.

Terrible Torture of an American at the Hands of Mexican Indians.

A mining man who reached El Paso, Texas, from the State of Sinaloa, Mexico, tells the story in detail of horrible tortures recently inflicted on James Wilson, a young American prospector, by Mayo Indians. Wilson frequently visited the villages and finally won the affection of a handsome young girl. This angered the Indians and Wilson fled. He was overtaken and carried back. As a punishment for his crime it was ordered that he be put to death by a method common with the Mayos. The prospector was stripped of his clothing and bound across an ant hill infested by large red ants. After many hours of horrible suffering as the insects slowly gnawed away his flesh Wilson expired.

Car Driven by Corps.

With the motorman dead on the front platform, a Chicago electric car crowded with passengers shot across the railroad tracks at 40th street just ahead of the flying train, and for three blocks ran at full speed, with no one at the controlling lever. The motorman, H. A. Morgan, had fallen helpless of heart disease.

Rebels' DEAD NUMBER 1,800.

Colombian Government Claims Complete Victory.

Official advice were received in New York from Cartagena and Bogota, giving details of the revolution in Colombia. The complete and utter overthrow of the rebels in Santander has been confirmed, in which place, after a hard contested battle, lasting twenty-one days, the government forces remained complete masters of the field. The casualties were 1,800 dead belonging to the enemy, 2,000 wounded and 1,500 prisoners of war. On the night of May 19 a great fight took place in Bogota, and the city hall was completely destroyed, thirty-six persons perishing.

Heavy Downfall in Southern India Millions Need Relief.

Lord Curzon has cabled to London, announcing that good rain has fallen in southern India, that there have been scattered showers and that the meteorological reporter forecasts a good late monsoon. The hot weather, however, still prevails, and the famine relief situation has not altered. There are now about 5,802,000 persons receiving relief.

Subject Is Outlined at a Dinner Given by Senator Hanna.

The Colorado State Court of Appeals decided that a membership in or a contract with the Associated Press is not a "property" which can be taxed. The suit was brought by the Rocky Mountain newspaper, recently established on Janesville, Wis., against the Associated Press, and the response was a roar of shotgun detonations that put the strikers to almost immediate flight and brought a crowd of many thousands rushing toward the scene of battle.

When the street car men ran away four lay dead upon the sidewalk. Most of the deputies fired high and the glass fronts of the stores on the north side of the street were shattered.

The fact that the strikers who were armed had only pistols is supposed to account for the fact that no deputies were hit. It is not known how many strikers were wounded, but the scattering effect of the buckshot from the deputies' repeaters is supposed to have injured many who escaped in the hand-to-hand melee which followed. No sooner did the deputies see that the strikers were in full retreat than they charged them from the rear, clubbing their guns and beating down the few who resisted the charge. Desultory pistol shots marked the retreat of the strikers, and the deputies abandoned pursuit after driving the rioters three blocks in all directions. Fifty mounted policemen with drawn pistols arrived on the scene ten minutes after the fight and the streets leading toward the barracks were quickly placed under guard. Many wealthy St. Louisans were in the squad which fought the rioters.

A trail of blood marked the retreat of the strikers, and there is no doubt that many were injured who preferred to escape rather than fall into the hands of the authorities. Deputies, however, captured sixteen prisoners, most of them in the uniforms of street car men. The prisoners were led into the basement of the barracks, which is a vacant store directly opposite the Lindell Hotel.

From shotguns and pistols about 200 shots were fired. During the fight crews of passing cars which started the trouble abandoned their cars and fled for safety.

Rush Aid to Kemeroff.

After consulting with substantial colored men in all parts of the country, Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., has decided to assist in the organization of a national negro business league. The object of this organization is to encourage colored people through the central organization and local organizations to Kempf's aid.

Coal Strike Is Ended.

The Spring Valley, Ill., strike was declared off Wednesday after having lasted just fifty days and at a cost of \$50,000 to the Spring Valley Coal Company.

Insures Bryan's Nomination.

Thursday's Democratic convention insured Bryan's renomination, increasing his total number of delegates to 600, while 220 are necessary for a choice.

College Professor's View.

Prof. Starr told his class at the University of Chicago that the Empress Dowager is justified in her attitude toward Christians.

Mrs. Gladstone Dead.

Mrs. W. E. Gladstone, widow of the noted English statesman, died at Haworth castle in London Thursday, aged 88 years.

Kill Sixteen Boxers.

Following the lead of several other big American corporations, the Glucose Sugar Refining Company has decided to open a branch house in Bremen, Germany. The belief is general among business men who have allied interests that the move is due to the increase in the consumption of corn products and to a desire to save middlemen's profits.

Deported Japanese Get Back.

The San Francisco Examiner asserts that if a hand of thirty-two Japanese immigrants, who were recently deported on the steamer Thya, at least four and possibly twenty, are already back in California.

Call for Troops.

Mr. Conger, the American minister at Shanghai, sent out a cable with directions to his Government, calling for 2,000 American soldiers and asking that they be dispatched at once to the relief of the American residents.

Reciprocity with Portugal.

The President issued a proclamation of a reciprocal commercial agreement which has been entered into by the King of Portugal and the United States in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of July 24, 1897.

Cubans Are Cautious.

Prominent Cubans think the United States is going ahead too fast in the direction of granting the island independence and refuse to join in the coming elections, because the candidates are all professional politicians.

Many Die in a Collision.

A head-on collision of cars on the Oakwood Beach electric road at Providence, R. I., resulted in the immediate death of four persons and the wounding of over a score of others, some of whom are in a precarious condition.

Rich Cattlemen in Spain.

Chippewa Indians on Leech Lake reservation became excited by a pretended "Messiah's" prediction of disaster, armed for battle and held a council of war, defying authorities. Settlers became alarmed, as there were no troops in the vicinity to protect them.

Abducted Clerk Comes Back.

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Monday morning, opened fire upon Private Watchman James Delaney and shot him twice. Bleeding from a wound in the left breast and another in the left hand, Delaney returned the fire and sent two bullets through his assailant's brain, killing him instantly. This makes the second burglar that Delaney has killed.

BULLET HITS POSSE CHIEF.

St. Louis Strikers Sympathized Fires on Colonel Cavender.

At St. Louis Wednesday an attempt was made to assassinate Col. J. H. Cavender, in command of the citizens' posse of deputy sheriffs, while he was returning from the coroner's office in company with his orderly, Lt. Walter McKenna. He was struck on the body by a bullet from one of those mysterious noiseless guns. Either through some fault of the weapon or the distance away of the would-be assassin, the ball was spent and inflicted only a scratch on the flesh. Col. Cavender saw the man who had fired the shot and jumped off the car on which he was riding in an attempt to capture him. He was followed by Lt. McKenna and a hundred incendiary rioters who had quelled by the police in various parts of the city.

READY FOR THE CONVENTION.

Arrangements at Philadelphia Complete—Plans of Delegates.

Philadelphia, the Republican convention city of 1900, had everything in readiness, practically, for the quadrennial gathering of the Republicans of the United States ten days in advance of the date fixed for the opening session. All the hard work and all the anxious moments attending the preparations for the coming of the Republican hosts were over, and the city is dressing up to receive its guests. The magnificence of the hall, on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, is complete in every detail.

The main session of the convention between the sessions will be the Hotel Walton, at Broad and Locust streets. At that hotel the national committee will have its headquarters, occupying the entire fifth floor. The Walton also will be the stamping grounds of the Maine, Connecticut, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri State delegations. The vice-presidential booths of the sons of these States will also find lodgings at the Walton. National Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick will occupy suites of rooms at the Bellevue, a block from the Walton, along with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and other leading Republicans.

Five hundred strikers and a company of deputy sheriffs fought a pitched battle at Washington avenue, near Sixth street, the heart of St. Louis. The strikers, in the uniforms of conductors and motor-men, were returning from a meeting in East St. Louis. They marched up Washington avenue with a band at their head. The garrison of deputies appeared at the front door of their barracks to view the parade. A crowd assembled at each corner to watch it. Then somebody threw a brick through the window of a Lincoln avenue car that was passing. Capt. Webster of the First regiment, Missouri National Guard, rushed into the street to arrest the man who threw the brick. Webster had his repeating shotgun in his hands, and as he approached the car, the strikers pistol shot, recommended, as if coming from the ranks of the marching strikers.

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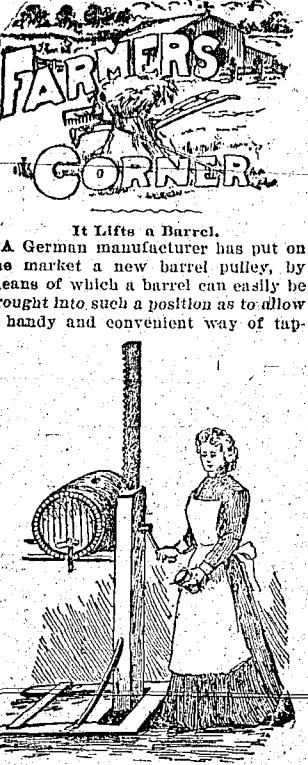
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It Lifts a Barrel.

A German manufacturer has put on the market a new barrel pulley, by means of which a barrel can easily be brought into such a position as to allow a handy and convenient way of tap-

pling. The apparatus as represented in the accompanying illustration, consists of a simple wooden frame on the flat part of which the barrel is rolled while resting on the ground. By means of an inner pulley attachment which can be worked by a handle fixed on the back of the apparatus, the barrel can be brought into any desired position.

Patchwork Farming.
I have in mind a farm where there is one wide sweep of grain, not even a fence, only a tiny strip of ground left unplanted, to separate the wheat from the rye. One large field contains the corn crop. Of course, there are fields for potatoes and for any other vegetable that is raised in quantity, but there are not half a dozen patches. This is economy. There are no fences to occupy room, and to be kept in order; there is not so much time spent in going from one field to another, and the conditions are of some value as to the general appearance of the farm. Some may say that the crops must be changed from place to place; that potatoes may yield well on one spot and fail entirely in another, and so on. These objections may hold good to a certain extent. It may sometimes be desirable to change the crops, but this can be done when necessary, and the farmer is supposed soon to learn to adapt his crops to his soil. There is no need of making a sort of landscape patch-work of the farm.—Palmer Sweet in exchange.

A Valuable Shire Colt.

Above is a portrait of the Shire yearling colt Buscot Squire, that won the champion cup for young stallions at the late London Shire horse show. Buscot Squire was bred by Markeaton Royal Harold, 15225, and his dam is Madryn Bonny Lass, 16556, by Willington Sir John 5607. He was bred by Hon. Alexander Henderson and sold to Sir J. Blundell Maple for 1,500 guineas, or approximately \$7,575.

The Farm Tools.

Keep Farm Tools Sharp.—Too often this is not thought of until the tools are wanted for use, then much time is lost in putting them in order. It has been said that a man can do as much in two days with sharp tools as in three days with dull ones. I know a man who does a great deal of hard hoisting, who thinks the continued use of a file makes a difference nearly one-half in the labor. So look after the condition of the hoe spades, scythes, saws, chisels, etc.; it will pay. A good grindstone and plenty of files are among the best of farm investments. The man who prepares himself before the rush of spring work comes upon him will always be ahead of his neighbor who defers preparation until time to begin spring work.

Grinding Tools.—All edge tools should be held on the grindstone so that the action of the stone will be at right angles to the plane of the edge; in other words, hold edge of tool square across the stone. Ground in this manner, a finer edge is set, the grinding is done quicker, the tool holds an edge longer and is less liable to become nicked. A grindstone should always run true, as a tool can not be ground correctly on one that revolves with an irregular motion. It is well to grind on edges of stone to form a raised surface.

Varnish for Tools.—Melt three ounces of tallow with one ounce of resin and strain white hot, as there may be specks in the resin. With a brush apply a thin coating to polish parts and it will preserve them from rust for any length of time.

A Poultry Farm of Size.
It may prove a matter of surprise to state that Mississippi has a \$100,000 poultry farm. Here is the proof: "The second largest poultry farm in the United States," says the Bay Waveland Commercial Pamphlet, "is located fifteen miles from Bay St. Louis; 5,000 laying hens ply their vocation; 1,500 ducks and many turkeys are a portion of the enterprise. Twenty to thirty 600 and 800 egg incubators are in constant use. This alone demonstrates the success of the poultry enterprise. Commenting, the Sea Coast Enterprise says:

"When the pamphlet in question was being prepared it was a rule to make no exaggerations, and no statement that could not be fully substantiated upon investigation. The poultry farm

located at Bryant's, on the Louisville and Nashville line, was established a few years ago at a cost of \$100,000. It is one of the greatest and most interesting. Imagine a place where eggs are gathered daily by wheelbarrows full!"

Poultry Feeding.

Those who want fat chickens or turkeys should remember that the only way is to begin by feeding right from the beginning. Do not trust to their being able to pick up a living in the fields for the summer, and then fatten in a few weeks before killing. If they find enough to eat, when running at large they will eat but little or not at all when they come up at night, but it should be placed where they can get it if they want it. Never let them go to roost until they have had all they care to eat of sound grain, and we prefer the whole grain to any mash as the last food of the day. Of course those who keep their fowl in pens do not need this advice, but they need to feed at regular hours and give as much as they will eat at night.

To Grow Watermelons.

This is the way an Iowa correspondent of Farm, Field and Fireside would grow watermelons: Select a rich loam—sandy loam is best—and dig holes six feet each way, or in one long row, and put a shovel of well-rotted manure in each hill, covering with two inches of dirt. Plant about a dozen seeds in each hill, covering one inch deep; plant from the 5th to the 10th of May. Soon after planting these, say five or six days, plant a hill between each two of the first ones. These will come up about the time the bugs show up generally, and they will not touch the first vines, but will destroy the second planting. Should the bugs come early and attack the first vines they are all gone before the others are up.

How to Transfer Bees.

Bees never attack when their stomachs are filled with honey or other liquid sweets. This is their normal condition when swarming, and therefore they are then harmless, and also when returning to their hives. Neither do they attack when thoroughly frightened. We frightened bees by blowing smoke among them or by rapping rather violently on their hives. When bees are alarmed in their hives by smoke or concussion, their first impulse is to fill their honey bags from their combs. Bees in a hive that is constantly being rapped against will in a few minutes rush boldly out from among their combs into any empty skip or box set over their place of exit from the hive.

Filled Cheese.

The question of filled cheese has again come to our attention through recent prosecutions in England for selling these goods contrary to law. Several fines have already been imposed upon offenders, and there seems to be a determined effort upon the part of the officers of the law to enforce strict adherence to the provisions of the act which was framed to regulate the sale of imitation cheese. The law provides that retailers shall advise their customers of the character of the article sold, and they shall also wrap each piece of cheese when delivered to a purchaser with a paper on which is printed distinctly the words "Margarine Cheese."

Hay Caps.

At the present prices of cotton cloth a set of good hay caps a yard square would sometimes pay for themselves in a slack season, when a wet spell catches the farmer with a lot of hay nearly cured enough for the barn. It is both provoking and a sure loss to have a good crop of what should have been good hay converted into bedding or something worse than that, after one has worked two or three days to get it for the barn. Yet often this happens.

The new Michigan Central depot at Gladwin will be a beauty. The M. E. Church at West Branch is being remodeled at a large cost. The schools at Fairgrove have been closed on account of diphtheria. Big Rapids poultry fanciers have organized a poultry, pigeon and pet stock club and will hold a bantam show in November next.

Feed What You Raise in Stock.

The Hiner creamery has been reopened after being rebuilt with new machinery and is running steadily, handling over 4,000 pounds of milk a day. A stock company has been formed, with \$7,000 capital, mostly raised among the farmers of the vicinity, to build and operate a creamery at Sebewaing. The sawmill and planing mill of Dr. Peterson at Sutton's Bay were destroyed by fire Monday night, causing a loss of \$600, on which there is no insurance.

Captain Francis Martin is probably the oldest living retired officer in the United States, having celebrated his one hundred birthday at his home in Detroit.

Samuel Jay and William Millman of Rockwood found the corpse of a man on Deadman's Point. The body had been there some time and is hardly recognizable.

Lima Beans.

We have found the bush Lima bean to yield an earlier picking, bear more freely and continue in bearing longer when planted the same day and not a rod apart than did the pole Lima.

We doubted this before we tried it, but made the experiment because of the difficulty or expense of getting poles when we had no wood to go to in the winter. The same results followed the use of the bush horticultural instead of the pole horticultural, and as they were the only kind of pole beans we cared to grow we have no more use for bean poles, and do not expect to have.

Lime Wash Improved.

In nearly all cases whitewash, or rather lime wash, may be improved as a wash for trees by the addition of a little soft soap and a little fresh wood ashes. This will tone down the color and render it less glaring and at the same time render it less adhesive so that the rains will wash off. White wash alone has a tendency to close up the pores of the bark too closely.

Active Eggs Good Layers.

The wedge-shaped hen may be the layer, and she may not; that is an open question. But the hen that has a quick movement, especially of the head from side to side, and is never content to move, is certainly the business hen, and may be relied on to give the desired eggs.

Planting Trees.

In setting fruit trees be sure to examine the roots, taking out all borers and cutting off all parts affected with the woolly aphid.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Official Compilation of County Reports Indicate Short Wheat Crop—Singular Accident at Adrian—Storm Does Much Damage in Kent County.

Secretary of State Stearns is responsible for the statement that the condition of wheat has declined to such an extent during the past month that this State now has one of the poorest crops it has ever known. This statement is based on reports received from more than 600 special correspondents, representing every county in the State. The condition of wheat has declined ever since the crop was sown last fall. It got a poor start and climatic conditions were unfavorable during the winter. Now the Hessian fly is devastating the fields. More than three-fourths of the entire crop of the State is grown in the southern four tiers of counties, and the condition of wheat there is but 40, there having been a decline of 9 per cent since May 1. The condition for the entire State is 49, a decline of 5 per cent. Twenty per cent of the wheat sown last fall will be plowed up as winter killed. Fruit is generally reported dropping badly owing to the work of the canker worm and tent caterpillar.

Storm Does Much Damage.

The big storm of last week Tuesday attained almost the dimensions of a cyclone in Kent County, and reports show that much damage was done to fruit. Thousands of fruit trees were completely stripped of their foliage, and in many cases were totally ruined.

Burglars broke into the bank of O. C. Townsend at Hubbardston early Monday morning and made an attempt to blow the safe with dynamite. They were unsuccessful.

The town of the Eighth Michigan Cavalry this year will be held at Flint instead of Lapeer, as at first announced. The dates are Sept. 18 and 19.

The brown and striped worms which recently invaded orchards in the Grand Traverse region and gave fruit growers a bad scare have suddenly and completely disappeared.

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The average bank rate for money in European centers, in the year ending with June last, was 2.6 per cent. In Amsterdam, 2.7 in Paris, 3.17 in London, 4.59 in Hamburg and Berlin.

From July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1900, the average in Paris was 3.24, in London 4.40, in Berlin and Hamburg 5.57.

In the year ending with June last, the average for call money in New York was 2.36 to 3.05, and for prime paper 3.34 to 4.20. For the months from July 1st last to March 2d the average in New York was for call money 3.82 to 6.51, and for prime paper 4.75 to 5.87.

"The changes every day in New York are greater than elsewhere; but the records show that the rate for money is less in our country than in any point in Europe, except Paris, and often lower than on that bourse.

"At the market price, during March last, our four per cent bonds of 1925 issued to the investors an average of 2.149 per cent, a year; the fours of 1907 earned 1.543 per cent; the threes 1.593, and the fives only .0672.

"For April on the same basis, the average earnings were: For the fours of 1925, 2.244 per cent; fours of 1907, 1.851; three, 1.738; fives, 1.452.

"The contrast with foreign loans is most marked. The German three and a half per cents, sell at 95½ to 97, and the threes 86 to 80½, so that their earnings to the buyer are more than the interest stated. The premium on British Consols is about one per cent, and on the French threes one, per cent, or a slight fraction more, and their earnings vary a little above the face interest. The latest allotment of British Treasury bills was at 98.10d for three months, and 99.9d for twelve months. Thus money is cheaper with us than anywhere else among men.

"The labor and wages of the American people underlie the law of March 14, 1900. To them are due the results of which we are thinking. More potent for riches than even the yellow metal, is our agriculture, with its corn and cotton, hay and tobacco, its farm animals. The maize which the red men gave us, which saved John Smith's colony from starving, turned out last year a crop of \$329,210,110 in value, and that exceeds the capital of all the national banks. The worth of farm animals at latest figures is \$1,997,019,467, very nearly equal to all the money in circulation in the country.

"And yet no less than our agricultural, our manufactures create an El Dorado richer than the early navigators sought, and their growth expands with each new year. It is not enough that the American people have long led all nations in this broad field—the rate of increase exceeds that of all the rest of the world. If the earth is already giving us its maximum crops, imagination fails to limit the products of all nations in this broad field—the rate of increase exceeds that of all the rest of the world.

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"The labor and wages of the American people underlie the law of March 14, 1900. To them are due the results of which we are thinking. More potent for riches than even the yellow metal, is our agriculture, with its corn and cotton, hay and tobacco, its farm animals. The maize which the red men gave us, which saved John Smith's colony from starving, turned out last year a crop of \$329,210,110 in value, and that exceeds the capital of all the national banks. The worth of farm animals at latest figures is \$1,997,019,467, very nearly equal to all the money in circulation in the country.

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The Avalanche.
THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.
LOCAL ITEMS.

Remember the caucuses to-morrow night.

Have you tried any of McClain's pure ice cream?

R. Joseph announces a special sale in his line of goods.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Read Blumenthal & Baumgart's new ad.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

R. Meyers has a new ad. in this issue.

For Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

Farmers are all busy in the corn field.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Tyler, June 19, a daughter.

Muresco is the best wall finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

For SALE—A good one horse wagon, cheap. H. Stepan.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday for family supplies.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

Grant Shellenbarger and J. West ran our canoe down to the ranch Tuesday loaded with lumber.

FOR SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. E. O. Keefer was a delegate to the L. G. T. M. convention at Grand Rapids, last week.

Mrs. R. S. Babitt went to Williamsburg last Saturday for a visit with Archie.

John West came down from Fredric last week, for a Harrison wagon. "The best on wheels."

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

We are glad to note the increase of our P. M. Bates by one hundred dollars. Such things are good to take.

Mrs. Dr. Woodworth attended the funeral of Mr. Inman, at Gaylord, last week.

Oliver, Wiard, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

The Herald says a dog chased a deer through the streets of Gaylord one morning last week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Hartwick left for their new home in Mason, last week.

T. E. Deckrow was down early Monday morning, from the farm, for buckwheat for seed.

Have you tried our Maple Cake, Tups, Scotch Cookies and City Snaps? You will find the finest line of baked goods in the city at McClain's.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Messrs. Forbes, Wilcox Wizner and Smith, seeking new fields, went to the Manistee for fish and fun last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Amidon visited the Dewey parade in Grand Rapids last week, and attended the Macabée Convention.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

H. N. Eggleston, of Cheney, who has been at work in Roscommon since last fall, was in town Monday. He will be back on the farm soon.

We make all our own goods. Bread is made by the latest process, fresh and pure, by an experienced baker. At McClain's.

Messrs. Snyder and Gregory of the Bay City Tribune and job office came up last evening, and have gone to the North Branch after trout.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Ed Chalker, of Maple Forest, was kicked by a horse last Saturday, resulting in a fractured collarbone and a bruised arm, which will interfere with active farm work for some time.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and for all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package! Salling, Hanson & Co.

A Pleasant Outing.

On the 17th Inst., about one hundred of our citizens accepted the invitation of Salling, Hanson & Co., and wended their way, by special train, to enjoy a day's outing at Glen Lake. While the liberality and hospitality of this enterprising firm is proverbial, yet on this occasion they seemed to outdo all past records. If there was anything left undone to add to the pleasure of the day, it was of so insignificant a nature as to escape the attention of the most severe critic.

The Special left here at about nine o'clock and arrived at camp about one hour thereafter. The camp was duly inspected, and everything found to be in A1 condition. About

Over fifty of our citizens took in the week-end excursion by the M. C. R. last Saturday. A nice little sum spent away from home.

Sheriff Robinson, of Arenac County, was in town on business Tuesday, and was carefully looked after, by Sheriff Owen. Two of a kind.

Mrs. M. Hanson, (nee Maude Parsons) arrived home for a visit last Thursday. Mr. Hanson expects to reach here about July 4. They are

most welcome.

The track is laid within about one and one half miles from where the new town is to be located.

Down the grade to this point, a portion of the crowd journeyed. The site is indeed a beautiful one, and was duly christened "Johnnesberg" in honor of the mother of R. Hanson.

It is expected that the track will be laid to this point in about thirty days. A new hardwood mill will at once be erected, and in a year from now a thriving village in this wilderness, will be well under way.

Business as may properly come before it. By order of township committee.

Wm. Blanshan, Chairman.

THOS. A. CARNEY, Sec'y.

Republican Caucus.

There will be a Republican Caucus held in the Court House, Friday, June 22d, 1900, at eight o'clock p.m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention, to be held June 23, and to transact such other business as may properly come before it.

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Glorious News.

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washtka, I. T. He writes: "Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face and the best doctors could give no help; but now her health is excellent."

Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for coxoma, tetter, salt rheum, ulcerous and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only acts. Sold by L. Fournier, Druggist. Guaranteed.

Hon. Chas. R. Garfield, of Grand Rapids, President of the State Forestry association, Prof. Spaulding of the University and Mr. Skeels, who has looked after the M. A. C. lands, were here yesterday, looking over the county in the interest of the forestry question. They are all enthusiastic workers and recognize the magnitude of the interest involved.

It was refreshing to meet a party of gentlemen who had something else in their minds besides fish and politics.

A Life and Death Fight.

Mr. W. A. Ihres of Manchester,

is writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Expose after measles induced serious lung trouble which ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery which wholly cured me. Hundreds have used it on my advice and say it never fails to cure throat, chest and lung troubles." Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

An army of children with banners and baskets, and friends representing the Grayling schools and its parents, marched to Palmer's grove yesterday for a Picnic, and they had it.

We go to press to-day for an extended report, but can say it was a success of fun and frolic, and a very pleasant ending of the year's school work.

A Wealth of Beauty.

Is often hidden by unsightly pimples, eczema, tetter, erysipelas, salt rheum, etc. Bucklin's Arnica Salve will glorify the face by curing all skin eruptions, also cuts, bruises, burns, boils, felon, ulcers, and worst forms of piles. Only 25cts a box. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Grayling is first in all things on this line, even in the mystic rites of Masonry. Last Thursday Messrs. Phelps, Kingdon and Curtiss, from the hustling little village of West Branch, came up with a number of their brethren, and received the Chapter degrees here. The local fraternity here report an enjoyable

Meeting.

The Cornet Band gave their first concert from the new band stand last Friday evening, and our people were delighted with the music. There were hundreds of people around the Court House park to enjoy it, and incidentally to enjoy the ice cream, furnished by the W. R. C., which added a considerable sum to their treasury.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint.

Sold by S. H. & Co.

Samuel Phelps is home from the M. A. C. for the summer vacation, looking and feeling well.

It is about time to cut your hay. Do not forget that we sell the Champion Mower; that excels all others.

Census Enumerator, D. S. Waldron, of South Branch, concluded his labors yesterday and sent in his final report.

The Champion Mower and Binder leads all for ease of working, and lightness of draft. Come and get one.

Wellington Batterson, of Frederic, and Chas. Clark, of the south side, Census enumerators, completed their labors last week.

The contemplated repairs on the Presbyterian Church have been started, and will add much to the appearance of the place.

Misses McLarty and Kendrick came down from their schools in Maple Forest Friday evening, and returned Sunday afternoon.

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The Foreign Mission Society, of the M. E. Church, will meet in the Church parlors June 27th, at 2 P. M.

The report of the convention held in Saginaw will be given. Every one most cordially invited.

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IDEA FOR FARMERS.

THE CO-OPERATIVE COLONY OF ROCKWELL, IOWA.

Nearly Six Hundred Farmers Combined Twelve Years Ago—Plain Business, with No Philosophy, Creed, Politics Nor Fractions.

Co-operative living without community life; active practice in buying in the cheapest market and selling in the highest; without a common religion, common politics or daily association—all the elements that control "the new idea for farmers," as comprised in a model co-operative colony at Rockwell, Iowa. Here 600 farmers combined twelve years ago, eliminating all middlemen, starting out on the basis of plain business, with no philosophy, creed, politics nor fractions, and their scheme is described as a success.

Rockwell is eleven miles south of Mason City, on the Iowa Central Railroad. Twelve years ago the community now centering there adopted a basic principle of co-operation not following "trust" lines. The association was not conducted for profit, but the cardinal doctrine of the society was

wanted. The manufacturing companies objected to allowing a community to buy at wholesale and sell at the same price. The result was that the association turned farther away from home trade centers until they found concerns that would sell to them. Each farmer reports the amount of his sales on honor, and pays a certain percentage that enables the liquidation of association expenses. When the company has a surplus of profits the same runs at a 6 per cent. interest rate. In 1889 the expenses of the society were \$6,007, of which \$2,002 was paid to the business agent and his clerks. In permanent improvements \$1,236 was invested. The same year the liabilities of the society amounted to \$10,677.55, and the assets to \$22,131, represented by lumber, grain and seeds, elevator property and cash. In 1897 the assets exceeded the liabilities by \$9,459. Nearly half a million bushels of grain were handled, the volume of business generally reaching up to nearly \$300,000.

To demonstrate how business may be done, it is stated that the association sees it that the lowest shipping rates are secured, that grain is sold only when the highest rate can be obtained, and that the house elevator charges and facilities are made so as to favor members always. In the store a member buys a sack of flour, for instance. He

HUGE FLOATING DRY DOCK.

Large enough to Accommodate a Warship of 18,000 Tons.

There is now being constructed at Sparrow Point, Md., what will be the largest floating dry-dock in the world. It is being built for use by the Navy Department, and when completed will be towed to Algiers, La., a voyage of 2,000 miles. It will then be placed in position at the naval station there for the use of all vessels in service in the Caribbean and Mexican waters. The dock is being built in conformity with a plan to strengthen all the Southern naval stations, and to provide there facilities for the handling of the largest vessels in the United States navy.

While the contract capacity of the new dry dock is 15,000 tons, the real capacity is really considerably larger than this. As now estimated, a vessel displacing 18,000 tons can be successfully floated and supported by the dock, though it is probable that no effort will be made to place any ship of such dimensions within it. The work is really gigantic and outclasses that done on the old Havana dry dock in use during the Spanish war. The Havana dry dock, by the way, has passed out of the hands of the United States Government, and now belongs to the Government of Vera Cruz, to which it was sold.

Thefeat of traveling from New York to Havana, at which the time was thought to be a very notable one, has been duplicated by a second trip from Havana to Vera Cruz and the practicability of the floating dry dock again demonstrated.

The new dry dock is to be built at the cost of \$80,000, and will be complete in every detail. It will consist of five pontoons, three of which compose the bottom and the other two the sides of the dock. The extreme length of the dock is 240 feet, while the extreme width is 126.

The dock is complete in itself, having its own engines, boilers and oper-

ators are scarce, or were scarce when the fashion was set—the hair is worn cowboy fashion, loose over the shoulders, the untrimmed ends flying in the winds. In the Eastern States, however, and along the whole Eastern border of the country, except in North Carolina where among the cowboys it grows wild, the hair is cropped short especially behind, where it is shingled even from the top of the head to the neck.

Hotel clerks add to this knowledge of the hair one of the wearer's shoes. It makes all the difference in the world whether they are square, pointed or round. Each fashion proclaims a district of its own. Patent leather shoes with extremely pointed toes belong to the South; while people from the North and West wear square toes and heavy shoes. These fashions, however, are due more to climatic conditions than to local tastes.—Harper's Bazaar.

BOGUS PORTER AND BAD RING.

Lieutenant Perry Tells of a New Confidence Worker in Chicago.

Several detectives were sitting around the Central station, in the City Hall, telling stories of "smooth" confidence games they had encountered during their police experience.

"The old gag catch the farmers every day or two, but I'll tell you about a new one, which caught a young society fellow," Lieutenant George Perry said, as he sat down in a chair and lit a nondescript cigar. "Just the other night this young fellow, who was dressed strictly up to date, came in and called me to one side. He produced a ring with a stone setting and asked me if it was a diamond. I examined the stone closely and saw right off that it was 'con.' I told him this and asked him where he got it. He said he didn't want to make any complaint and was afraid his name might get into the papers. Of course, I told him there was no danger of that, and then he was:

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Large Number of Civil War Veterans Meet at Grand Rapids.

The twenty-second encampment of Michigan department G. A. R. was held in Grand Rapids. A large number of veterans were present on the opening day. At the same time the State W. R. O. and the other Feminine order, the Ladies of the G. A. R., held their session and all were interesting. The session of the Grand Army opened with the address of welcome by Mayor George R. Perry, and response by Department Commander R. R. Peeler. He said the finances were in good condition, and that the membership rolls were encouraging. He urged the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the Grand Army to get together, instead of trying to maintain separate organizations. He thought the Legislature should erect a soldiers' monument at Lansing; also that \$5,000 should be appropriated for the erection of individual cottages at the Soldiers' Home for veterans and their wives. He regretted the administration in Washington had not been as liberal as desired in interpreting the pension laws.

The annual report of Adj't Gen. Pond showed a total membership Dec. 31 last of 15,102, in 382 posts. This is a net loss of 429 in the year, and of this loss 402 were from death. Recruiting is going on rapidly, and the membership this year will show a slight increase. The total receipts for the year were \$4,702; disbursements, \$3,053, and the total value of post and department property held, \$7,800.

The session of the Woman's Relief Corps was called to order by the president, Mrs. Mary A. Maynard of Coldwater, and eight past presidents were seated upon the stage. Mrs. Emily Jones of Grand Rapids delivered the address of welcome and the president responded briefly. The report of the secretary showed a total membership at present of 8,155, in 240 corps, a net gain during the year of 239. The cash-on-hand is \$902. The receipts for the year were \$5,143, and disbursements \$4,242, mostly for relief work. The Ladies of the G. A. R. were not so many in numbers, only twenty-seven being present. This order does the work on Memorial day where there are no posts, and the report showed that it has done nobly.

In the afternoon the Grand Army listened to the report of the medical examiner, who showed that during the year there were 172 deaths, 107 of which were caused by wounds received in the service. Reports of other officers were heard, and Commander-in-chief Shaw made a happy address, in which he congratulated the Michigan department.

Two short business sessions were held on the second day, but most of the time was spent visiting the Soldiers' Home and exchanging greetings with the Woman's Relief Corps. The next encampment will be held at Flint.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Commander, E. M. Allen, Port Huron; senior vice, Theodore C. Putnam, Grand Rapids; junior vice, S. J. Lawrence, Wyandotte; chaplain, H. C. White, Romeo; medical director, W. W. Root, Mason. J. T. Spellane of Detroit was chosen delegate-at-large to the national encampment.

The ladies of the Grand Army elected these officers: President, Mrs. Mary A. Jameson, Marine City; senior vice, Mrs. Mary E. Christensen, Grand Rapids; junior vice, Mrs. Martha Palmer, St. Joseph; treasurer, Mrs. Celia Barbour, Caspervile; chaplain, Mrs. Lou Hendrix, Benton Harbor; delegate-at-large, Mrs. Nellie L. Ward, Benton Harbor.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

SERIOUS SUBJECTS CAREFULLY CONSIDERED.

A Scholarly Exposition of the Lesson—Thoughts Worthy of Calm Reflection—Half an Hour's Study of the Scriptures—Time Well Spent.

1. April 1. The Beatitudes. Matt. 4: 25—5: 12.

2. April 8. Precepts and Promises. Matt. 4: 1—14.

3. April 15. The Daughter of Jairus Raised. Mark 5: 22—24; 33—43.

4. April 22. The Centurion's Servant Healed. Luke 7: 1—10.

5. April 29. Jesus and John the Baptist. Luke 7: 18—28.

6. May 6. Jesus Warning and Injuring. Matt. 11: 20—30.

7. May 13. Jesus at the Pharisee's House. Luke 7: 36—50.

8. May 20. Parable of the Sower. Matt. 13: 1—8 and 18—23.

9. May 27. Parables of the Kingdom. Matt. 13: 24—33.

10. June 3. The Twelve-Sent Forth. Matt. 9: 35; 10: 8.

11. June 10. Death of John the Baptist. Mark 6: 14—29.

12. June 17. The Feeding of Five Thousand. John 6: 1—15.

The lesson for June 24 is the quarterly review. The lessons during the quarter fall entirely within the second period of Jesus' ministry in Galilee, the period of his greatest popularity, beginning with the sermon on the mount and extending to the northern journey toward Tyre and Sidon (Matt. 15: 21—28). They consist for the most part of the teachings of Jesus, discourses being given a more prominent place than incidents. There are, however, three miracles, the raising of Jairus' daughter, the healing of the centurion's servant, and the feeding of 5,000. The course of the ministry may be traced with some clearness by the titles of the lessons; beginning with the manifesto of the kingdom, the sermon on the mount, a miracle of healing bringing Jesus into connection with a Roman officer; the message from the impounded John to the Messiah now at the height of his fame; warnings against arrogance and pride; parables concerning the growth of the kingdom; the sending of the apostles out on a preliminary preaching tour in Galilee; the death of John; the thronging of the multitudes after Jesus; and his kindness toward them. In reviewing the lessons of the quarter, therefore, some effort should be made to show this development of the work, its constant broadening in popular interest and, at the same time, its deepening of meaning for the inner circle of disciples.

The whole life of Jesus up to this time should be briefly passed in review, at least so far as its main periods are concerned; leading up to the occurrences studied this quarter, which in turn lead up to the last year of his life, with its months of comparative retrenchment, its period of preaching in the south, and its final scenes.

Concerning the situation at the end of this period, after the feeding of the 5,000, Prof. Rush Rhees says, in his recent "Life of Jesus":

"From the first the popular enthusiasm had had to ignore many contradictions of its cherished notions. But his power and the indomitable force of his personality had served hitherto to hold them to a hope that he would soon discard the perplexing role which he had chosen for the time to assume, and take up avowedly the proper work of the Master. This last refusal to accept what seemed to them to be his evident duty caused a revolution in the popular feeling, and 'many of his disciples turned back and walked no more with him' (John 6: 66). The time of sifting had come. Jesus had known that such a rash determination to make him king was possible to the Galilean multitudes, and that whenever it should come it must be followed by a disillusionment. Now the open ministry had run its course. As the multitudes were turning back and walking no more with him, he turned to the twelve with the question, 'Will ye also go away?' They clung to him in spite of disillusionment, for in them he had found what was better than their preconceptions.

"The months of toll in Galilee show results hardly more significant than the grain of mustard seed or the little leaven. Popular enthusiasm had risen, increased, reached its climax, and waned. Official opposition had early been aroused, and had continued with a steadily deepened intensity. The wonderful teaching with authority, and the signs wrought on them that were sick—had-been—as-seen-by-the-wayside or in the way or in stony ground, except for the little handful of hearers who had felt the personal power of Jesus and had surrendered to it, ready henceforth to follow where he should lead, whether or not it should be in a path of their choice. These, however, were the proof that those months had been a time of rewarded toil."

What Do the Children Drink?

"Don't give them tea or coffee: Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the more you will grow with your distribution through their systems. GRAIN-O is made of pure grains and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about $\frac{1}{4}$ as much. All grocers sell it 15¢ and 25¢."

A Masculine Accomplishment.

"A man can carry a baby in such a fashion that he can even deude its mother into the belief that he is bringing home a package of meat for dinner."

Binder Twine at Low Price.

"If you want a special India price on binder twine, either Sisal, Standard Manila, cut the knotless and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Binder Twine Department), Chicago, stating about how much you want and how much you want to pay, and they will send you money by quoting you a price that will either secure your order or compel the party who supplies you to sell to you at a lower price than he otherwise would."

Gov. Roosevelt detests jewelry of all kinds, and never wears any, except a plain gold seal ring on which his family arms are engraved.

Why let all your neighbors and friends think you must be

STYLISH CAPITAL LANSING GIANT.

The State crossing board has approved the map for the crossing of the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw Railroad at Kalamazoo with the Grand Rapids and Indiana. The new company will cross under the tracks of the Grand Rapids and Indiana, and will be required to provide the valves in the various compartments that are opened. The dock, which floats at the draught of four feet, is then lowered with the earthen of water into the various compartments until it reaches the desired depth. By simply closing the valves the depth can be readily controlled, while if desired a vessel of thirty feet draught can be taken in.

The arrangement by which the dock is operated is very ingenious. Each pontoon is fitted with forty water-tight compartments, each of which is divided into two compartments, with a drain pipe leading into them. These individual drain pipes then feed into a large drain pipe in either side. All these pipes are connected with pumps, which are operated by central engines at either side. When desired these engines can be made to run independently of each other upon separate compartments, or they can be made to individually operate them all. By this device all possibility of general breakdown is almost removed, since in event of accident to one set of machines the other can be set in motion to do the entire work of the two.

When it is proposed to float a vessel

the valves in the various compartments that are opened.

The population of British India—that is, of the territories under direct British Government—was 198,800,000 in 1881, and had increased to 221,172,052 when the last census was taken in 1891. The population of the states which are governed by native rulers under the eye of the British representatives increased in those ten years from 54,932,903 to 66,050,479. The figures for 1891 show that of the total population 146,727,296 were males and only 140,496,135 were females. British India covers 964,933 square miles and the Native States 595,167; but in the former the average number of persons living on every square mile is 229 and in the Native States it is only 111. The highest average is 471 per square mile in Bengal, and the next is 436 in the northwest provinces and Oude; while the lowest average in British India is 35 in Upper Burma—the native state of Cashmere still lower, to 31 per square mile. England had in the same year 540 people to the square mile, and Scotland 334.

One of the greatest advantages afforded by the new arrangement, however, is the ability to dock the dry dock by a simple device. This is accomplished by having the pontoons detachable so that one at a time each one can be raised out of the water and repaired. This is accomplished in this way: If it is desired to dock the middle pontoon the fastenings connecting it with the other pontoons are removed and it is allowed to float loosely. Water is then admitted to the end pontoons and side walls, and the middle pontoon floats up until a set of lugs on its bottom corresponds to the upper connecting lugs on the side walls. This brings the middle pontoon entirely out of water. The middle pontoon in turn has sufficient capacity to dock both end pontoons at once, and one of the side walls can be tilted out of water by filling the other one. By these various means the entire water surface of the dock is made accessible for repair.

An Exciting Run.

The following incident in Lord Wolseley's military career is recorded as having taken place when he was in his twenties, and had been in the British army three years. He speaks of it himself as the most exciting experience of his life.

It was in Burma, and Wolseley was in charge of a small detachment. During the advance he had the bad luck to fall into a deep hole, and when he crawled out found himself on the enemy's side. As he emerged, he was met with such a shower of bullets that he fled back in short order. After a few minutes he came out again, and amid a vigorous volley, ran for his life.

He was nearly two hundred yards from the British line, and was hit three times, before he reached a place of safety.

Value of Our Lesser Toes.

Recent investigation in England has clearly shown that the great toe, with the head of its metatarsal bone, constitutes the real tread of the foot. If this is lost in any way it is best to discard the whole foot as useless. The remaining toes of the foot are mechanically of slight value and they can be removed one and all with little detriment to the ordinary walking powers.

Hair Tells of Nativity.

Results of Observation by Hotel Clerks and Commercial Travelers.

Commercial travelers, and men it is said are better judges of character, claim that they can always tell what part of the country a man belongs, and this by looking only at his hair. They say that in Kentucky the hair is worn long behind, so long that it is caught over the ears, permitting the oft-repeated gesture of smoothing it with the fingers as the wearer talks to you. The ends are cut square, and the fashion requires a certain amount of pomade to keep it in place. This is imperative. In Indiana, they claim, it is worn equally as long, but with the ends curled in about the neck almost touching the collar. Further West, across the Rockies, and in the southwest, especially in Texas—where

the only thing original about the average Joe is the sin of stealing it.

Spanish Bullfights.

The average number of horses killed in Spanish bull fights every year exceeds 5,000, while from 1,000 to 1,200 bulls are sacrificed.

Every fool habit is expensive.

Compilations of laws relative to support of poor persons and highways and bridges are now being distributed by Secretary of State Stearns.

GIRLHOOD, WOMANHOOD AND MOTHERHOOD.

Are Renovated, Regulated and Restored by the Pelvic Cutarrh Remedy, Peruva.

Mrs. E. C. Everett, 505 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I feel well, never felt better, thanks to your attention and Peruva. I will be glad to do all I can in the way of advancing the sale of your valuable medicine. I have tried it and like it and think it is the best. Since I began taking Peruva I have never been without it."

Read what an elderly woman says—a woman who has passed through all the phases, crises and experiences of girlhood, woman

A TRIBUTE.

I love it! I love it! I love it!
The passionate, sorrowful sea,
Through the wind and the wreck and
the tempest.
It thunders its summons to me;
And I come at its call, for it holds me
in thrall.
I would not be free.

I stretch out my arms in the darkness,
And the waves, the echoes, tell me,
And it answers me, "I know you,
With its infinite nameless woe."
While the wind sweeps by with its
strange wind cry.
And the clouds drift low.

Ocean, my friend! My beloved!
When my last great call shall come,
And the arms I would reach shan't be
powerless.
And the lips that would speak shall
be dumb.
Wilt thou take me to rest in thy great
deep breast?
Till thy work be done.

Mary F. Cushman in the Criterion.

A GHOST I MET.

Ghosts seem to be popular just now; I hear their noiseless tread and feel their delightful literary shade in books and stories not a few. But once I met a ghost, and he was less pleasant in life than in a book.

It was the second year of my teaching school in the mountains of Kentucky. I had come to feel much at home, and had ridden far and wide in the hills. Horses were at my disposal, but I broke a mule to the saddle, and rode him through Cumberland Gap, into Virginia and back, a hundred miles and more. I came to prefer a mule for long rides over the hills, but on shorter rides I more frequently rode a clay-bank pony.

Early in this second year I formed the habit of spending an evening each week with the teacher in an adjacent district, and this gave me regularly a ride home of several miles in the dark. It was made at least a mile longer by the angle which the road made down to the ford.

This extra mile I grudged most of all, and when the water was not too high, I took a short cut through the woods, striking the creek a-mile higher up. This way was by a mere bridle-path, which led through an old field and along a ridge, and then through a half-mile of low-growing beech-trees, where one had to ride carefully to keep on his horse in the dark—and it was dark there.

One night I heard some animal crashing through the underbrush above me, and keeping near me until I reached the creek. The next week I heard near at hand the pathetic, fearsome, half-human and half-fundish cry of a panther. And so I took to carrying a revolver with me, and for a time kept the main road.

But a moonlight night brought me back to my short cut again, and I kept it thenceforth, even if once or twice, the water was high enough to set my horse to swimming. But the longer road, I dare say, would sometimes have proved the shorter, why home. At least, there was one time when it would have saved me a fight and a delay.

There was only one house on the short-cut road, if I may it a road. It was the deserted cabin belonging to the old fields, and it stood not far from the highway. A disagreeable story was told about it, and uncomfortable things were alleged to have been seen there. These associated themselves not only with the house, which stood with gaping door and sunken roof and tumble-down stick chimney, but also with the dead sycamore-tree that stood in the fork of the path below the house.

In truth, the tree looked fearsome enough at night. It stood out so white and bare, so gallows-like and so menacing, that it alone might well have been an object of fear. A ghost of a tree it was—rooted in its own grave, a bleak, white tombstone of a tree. I looked at it as I rode under it, with a certain half-expectation of seeing some alarming thing happen there.

It came—one chill, dreary night. There were occasional angry spits of rain, with long-separated and far distant glows of lightning. It was a shivering, creeping night, with a touch of something in the air that led one to anticipate trouble. I remember distinctly that my friend said, to me as I left: "This is the very night to see a ghost."

I think I really expected to see something that night. The shudder of it was in the bones of things in general, and I could feel it creeping into my own. And I never doubted that the place to see it was the dead sycamore-tree. Yet there was a certain fascination in the prospect which made me take the short-cut. I did not want to see what was there, yet I could not bring myself to avoid it.

So the tree came in sight, and at the view I started. There it stood, white against the background of the haunted house, but—I must be justified, yet I could not be—the trunk was unusually white to-night. I cast my eye along the ridge. The eight feet at the bottom were so white that by comparison the upper part looked dark. And just as I began to assure myself, highest my conviction and the evidence of my senses, that it was only imagination, my horse gave a snort and made a quick turn with me. There was no doubt about it now. There was something there.

I got my horse around to face the situation, and as calmly as I could, considering my own feelings and those of the horse, inspected the frightful object ahead. It was certainly a hideous thing.

The figure was about eight feet high. It had white horns, and a mask-like head that bobbed about in a menacing way. It had arms which made threat, ending gestures, and it moved out into the path as I looked and stood clear of the tree. I held my horse by my right hand, and passed my left through my hair to see if it stood erect. I took courage from the fact that it did not; although why it did not I could not and cannot understand. I certainly felt the bristling sensation that made me want to pull down my hat.

I do not like to be thought a coward,

yet I am not at all disposed to claim that I was unimpaired by the object before me. If I argued that it was not a ghost because it could not be, the answer was indubitable that it was something, and if not a ghost, it answered the description of one. If it was a ghost, it was apparently something quite as formidable.

Indeed, had I known that it was a ghost, I might almost have felt relief. Still I held my horse with face to the front, and urged him on with one side; a deep ravine was on the other. There was only the alternative of going ahead or turning back, and I could not quite go back.

So, striking in my spurs, I dashed by the ghost, which made a huge rush as we passed, that caused my horse to shy dangerously. On I rode a little way up the ridge, at first congratulating myself that I was safely by. Then

it was courage, or curiosity, or cowardice lest I should to myself a coward? I turned my unwilling horse and rode back again.

The ghost was still there, and when I came somewhat near, renewed its hostile gesticulation and approach. My horse, which had barely got by when headed toward home, would go no further when facing away from home.

At length I dismounted and holding my bridle in my left hand and my riding-whip in the right, approached the ghost. The ghost ceased to come toward me, and seeing me still coming on, began slowly to retreat, still waving his hand back with his flapping arms, and his broken-neck and bobbing head.

I would have advanced more rapidly now that it was retreating, but my advance was impeded by the pulling back of my horse. I may as well confess that while I had the courage enough, at a pinch, to face the ghost, I had not enough to hit the horse.

The horse was my final resort for a retreat, and still did not know what object I was facing, or into what sort of ambuscade he was bucking.

I have heard that all men are cowards in the dark, and I partly believe it. Still I also believe that a man never really knows to what point his cowardice may be pushed back till he stands alone in the dark and faces to face with peril.

I gained upon my ghost. At the last minute he got tangled in his own ghostliness and stumbled over a less ghostly companion, and I was upon him and punched the butt of my whip against the white, at yielding, and struck flesh behind; and the ghost shrank, frightened from the impact.

Then I seized the ghost firmly. He stopped, but two stalking figures ran away, and the ghost turned and grappled with me. I was at a disadvantage with only one hand, but I gave him a wrench that even a ghost may not have found comfortable, and which elicited a cry of pain.

It was the retreating footsteps of his companions, however, that most distressed him. As soon as he heard these, he was as much afraid to be alone with me as I had been to be alone with him; and I took courage from his fear, and from his solidity as well. My ghost was not past feeling the pain of a wrench'd elbow.

I made another grab at him, and got near the throat. He shook his self loose, but I held the cloth, and he disengaged himself from his ghostly trapping and ran. A moment later he fired his pistol, and then two other pistol shots came from his companions a little farther down the road.

The danger was past. There was no chance of his hitting me while he ran, and his friends' shots were from a safe distance. It was far too dark for anything like certain aim, and I had a real idea that they wanted to hit me. It was their warning that I was to follow them farther.

I had no thought of following them. I turned to inspect my capture. It was made of two sheets and some light poles. The two main sticks were crossed, and the upper part made the horns, while the lower part was either held by, or fastened to, the chief ghost. The head was a blown-up bladder, and I must say that its hideous bobbing between the horns was frightful out of all proportion to its real character.

I guessed that their arms were worked by the two assistants, but of this I was not sure. Their presence made me a little farther down the road.

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